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EXAMINER

HA, LEYNNA A

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2135

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/594,100

Applicant(s)

DEAN, MICHAEL ANTHONY

Examiner

LEYNNA T. HA

Art Unit

2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 June 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-33 are pending.
2. This is a Non-Final rejection.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

3. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on June 6, 2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gelman, et al. (US 6,415,329).

As per claim 1:

Gelman, et al. disclose in a network including at least one server for communicating with at least one client, a method comprising:

receiving in a first address translator a data packet from a client, the data packet including a first destination address; **(COL.3, lines 49-54 and COL.9, lines 21-26; the client is source node 10 (col.7, lines 14-15))**

changing the first destination address to a second destination address in the first address translator; **(COL.3, lines 50-53 and COL.9, lines 19-20; the source gateway 12 translates the packet received from the client 10 (col.7, lines 23-26). The first address translator is the source (1st) gateway 12 that includes a SNAT 64A responsible for address mapping of packets, and gateway application 62A for processing the packets so they are properly routed to their destinations (col.8, lines 59-63)**

transmitting the data packet with the second destination address from the first address translator to a second address translator via the network; (COL.9, lines 24-25; **Once the first address has been modified or translated to another (2nd) destination address by the 1st gateway 12, the packet is transmitted via the network (col.7, lines 25-28) to another (2nd) gateway 16.)**

receiving in the second address translator the data packet with the second destination address transmitted via the network (COL.4, lines 46-51 and COL.10, lines 9-13; **the second address translator is the destination (2nd) gateway that includes the SNAT 64B and gateway application 62A (col.7, lines 20-21).)**

translating the second destination address back to the first destination address in the second address translator; and (COL.3, lines 59-62 and COL.9, lines 29-30; **the received packet includes the 2nd destination address is translated back to the original 1st address at the 2nd gateway 16 (col.10, lines 14-16).)**

forwarding the data packet from the second address translator to the server using the first destination address. (COL.3, lines 44-48 and COL.10, lines 12-16; **the packet is forwarded to destination node 18 (col.8, lines 51-53 and col.10, lines 9-16). The destination node 18 refers to a server (col.7, lines 35-38).)**

As per claim 2: See COL.4, lines 63-65 and COL.15, lines 5-6; discussing encrypting the second destination address before transmitting the data packet.

As per claim 3: See COL.4, lines 63-65; discussing decrypting the second destination address before translating the second destination address.

As per claim 4: See COL.17, lines 28-36 and COL.18, lines 13-22 and lines 34-50; discussing mapping the first destination address to the second destination address using a mapping algorithm.

As per claim 5: See COL.17, lines 28-36 and COL.18, lines 13-22 and lines 34-50; discussing mapping the first port information to second port information.

As per claim 6: See COL.3, lines 59-62 and COL.9, lines 29-30; discussing translating the second port information back to the first port information.

As per claim 7: See COL.17, lines 32-67 and COL.20, lines 8-14; discussing determining whether the first destination address is included in a set of predetermined addresses before changing the first destination address.

As per claim 8: See COL.17, lines 28-36 and COL.18, lines 13-22 and lines 34-50; discusses determining whether the second destination address is included in a set of predetermined addresses before translating the second destination address.

As per claim 9: See COL.17, lines 32-67; discusses determining whether to change the first destination address based on a current time and whether the first address is in a set of predetermined addresses (col.7, lines 4-5 and col.12, lines 53-65).

As per claim 10: See COL.17, lines 32-67 and COL.18, lines 13-22; discusses determining whether to translate the second destination address based on the time and whether the second address is in a set of predetermined address (col.12, lines 53-65).

As per claim 11:

Gelman discloses a system for mapping destination information comprising:

a memory configured to store a mapping algorithm; **(COL.17, lines 28-36 and COL.18, lines 13-22 and lines 34-50)**

a processor configured to:

receive in a first address translator a data packet that includes a first destination address, the first destination address representing a real destination address, **(COL.3, lines 49-54 and COL.9, lines 21-26; the client is source node 10 (col.7, lines 14-15))**

changing the first destination address to a second destination address in the first address translator **(COL.3, lines 50-53 and COL.9, lines 19-20)** using the mapping algorithm; and **(COL.17, lines 28-36 and COL.18, lines 13-22 and lines 34-50; the source gateway 12 translates the packet received from the client 10 (col.7, lines 23-26). The first address translator is the source (1st) gateway 12 that includes a SNAT 64A responsible for address mapping of packets, and gateway application 62A for processing the packets so they are properly routed to their destinations (col.8, lines 59-63)**

transmit the data packet with the second destination address **(COL.3, lines 34-38)** to a second address translator. **(COL.4, lines 46-51 and COL.10, lines 9-11) (COL.9, lines 24-25; Once the first address has been modified or translated to another (2nd) destination address by**

the 1st gateway 12, the packet is transmitted via the network (col.7, lines 25-28) to another (2nd) gateway 16 which is the 2nd address translator.)

As per claim 12: See COL.4, lines 63-65 and COL.15, lines 5-6; discusses encrypting the second destination address before transmitting the data packet.

As per claim 13: See COL.17, lines 28-36 and COL.18, lines 13-22 and lines 34-50; discusses mapping the first port information to second port information using a mapping algorithm (col.7, lines 15-50).

As per claim 14: See COL.20, lines 8-14; discusses determining whether the first destination address is included in a set of predetermined addresses before changing the first destination address.

As per claim 15: See COL.17, lines 32-67; discusses determining whether to change the first destination address based on a current time and whether the first address is in a set of predetermined addresses (col.7, lines 4-5 and 44-46).

As per claim 16:

Gelman discloses a computer-readable medium having stored thereon a plurality of sequences of instructions, when executed by the processor, causes said processor to perform the steps of:

receiving in the first address translator a data packet including a first destination address, the first destination address representing the real destination address; (COL.3, lines 49-54 and COL.9, lines 21-26; the client is source node 10 (col.7, lines 14-15))

changing the first destination address to a second destination address in the first address translator (**COL.3, lines 50-53 and COL.9, lines 19-20**) using a mapping algorithm; and (**col.17, lines 29-39 and col.19, lines 26-30; the source gateway 12 translates the packet received from the client 10 (col.7, lines 23-26). The first address translator is the source (1st) gateway 12 that includes a SNAT 64A responsible for address mapping of packets, and gateway application 62A for processing the packets so they are properly routed to their destinations (col.8, lines 59-63)**)

transmitting the data packet with the second destination address from the first address translator to second address translator. (**COL.9, lines 24-25; Once the first address has been modified or translated to another (2nd) destination address by the 1st gateway 12, the packet is transmitted via the network (col.7, lines 25-28) to another (2nd) gateway 16.)**)

As per claim 17: See COL.4, lines 63-65 and COL.15, lines 5-6; discussing encrypting the second destination address before transmitting the data packet.

As per claim 18: See COL.17, lines 28-36 and COL.18, lines 13-22 and lines 34-50; discussing mapping the first port information to second port information.

As per claim 19: See COL.17, lines 32-67 and COL.20, lines 8-14; discusses determining whether the first destination address is included in a set of predetermined addresses before changing the first destination address.

As per claim 20: See COL.17, lines 32-67 and COL.18, lines 13-22; discusses determining whether to translate the second destination address based on the time and whether the second address is in a set of predetermined address (col.12, lines 53-65).

As per claim 21:

Gelman discloses a system for mapping destination information comprising:

a memory configured to store a mapping algorithm; (COL.17, lines 28-36 and COL.18, lines 13-22 and lines 34-50)

a processor configured to:

receive in a first address translator a data packet that includes a first destination address, the first destination address representing a real destination address; (COL.3, lines 49-54 and COL.9, lines 21-26; the client is source node 10 (col.7, lines 14-15))

translate in the second address translator the first destination address to a second destination address using the translation algorithm, the second destination address representing a real destination address, and (COL.4, lines 46-51 and COL.10, lines 9-13; the second address translator is the destination (2nd) gateway that includes the SNAT 64B and gateway application 62A (col.7, lines 20-21).)

forward the data packet with the second destination address using the second destination address. (COL.4, lines 46-51 and COL.10, lines 9-11)

As per claim 22: See COL.4, lines 63-65; discussing decrypting the mapped destination address information concurrently with the translating.

As per claim 23: See COL.3, lines 59-62 and COL.9, lines 29-30; discussing translating the first port information to second port information.

As per claim 24: See COL.17, lines 32-67 and COL.20, lines 8-14; discusses determining whether the first destination address is included in a set of predetermined addresses before translating the first destination address.

As per claim 25: See COL.17, lines 32-67; discusses determining whether to translate the first destination address based on a current time and whether the first address is in a set of predetermined addresses (col.7, lines 4-5 and 44-46).

As per claim 26:

Gelman discloses a computer-readable medium having stored thereon a plurality of sequences of instructions, when executed by the processor, cause said processor to perform the steps of:

receiving from a first address translator into a second address translator a data packet including a first destination address (**COL.3, lines 49-54 and COL.9, lines 21-26; the client is source node 10 (col.7, lines 14-15)**), first destination address representing a mapped destination address; (**COL.17, lines 28-36 and COL.18, lines 13-22 and lines 34-50**)

translating the first destination address to a second destination address back in the second address translator using the translation algorithm (**col.17, lines 29-39 and col.19, lines 26-30**), the second destination address representing a real destination address; and (**COL.3, lines 50-53 and COL.9, lines 19-20**) (**COL.4, lines 46-51 and**

COL.10, lines 9-13; the second address translator is the destination (2nd) gateway that includes the SNAT 64B and gateway application 62A (col.7, lines 20-21).)

forwarding the data packet from the second address using the second destination address. **(COL.4, lines 46-51 and COL.10, lines 9-11)**

As per claim 27: See COL.4, lines 63-65; discussing decrypting the encrypted information before translating the data packet.

As per claim 28: See COL.3, lines 59-62 and COL.9, lines 29-30; discussing translating the first port information to second port information.

As per claim 29: See COL.17, lines 32-67 and COL.20, lines 8-14; discusses determining whether the first destination address is included in a set of predetermined addresses before translating the first destination address.

As per claim 30: See COL.17, lines 32-67; discusses determining whether to translate the first destination address based on a current time and whether the first address is in a set of predetermined addresses (col.7, lines 4-5 and col.12, lines 53-65).

As per claim 31:

Gelman disclose in a network including at least one server for communicating with at least one client, a method comprising:

means for receiving in a first address translator a data packet from a client, the data packet including a first destination address; **(COL.3, lines 49-54 and COL.9, lines 21-26; the client is source node 10 (col.7, lines 14-15))**

means for changing the first destination address to a second destination address in the first address translator; **(COL.3, lines 50-53 and COL.9, lines 19-20)**

means for transmitting the data packet with the second destination address from the first address translator to a second address translator via the network; **(COL.9, lines 24-25; Once the first address has been modified or translated to another (2nd) destination address by the 1st gateway 12, the packet is transmitted via the network (col.7, lines 25-28) to another (2nd) gateway 16.)**

means for receiving in the second address translator the data packet with the second destination address transmitted via the network; **(COL.4, lines 46-51 and COL.10, lines 9-13; the second address translator is the destination (2nd) gateway that includes the SNAT 64B and gateway application 62A (col.7, lines 20-21).)**

means for translating the second destination address back to the first destination address in the second address translator; and **(COL.3, lines 59-62 and COL.9, lines 29-30; the received packet includes the 2nd destination address is translated back to the original 1st address at the 2nd gateway 16 (col.10, lines 14-16).)**

means for forwarding the data packet from the second address translator to the server using the first destination address. **(COL.3, lines 44-48 and COL.10, lines 12-16; the packet is forwarded to destination node 18 (col.8, lines 51-53 and col.10, lines 9-16). The destination node 18 refers to a server (col.7, lines 35-38).)**

As per claim 32:

Gelman disclose in a network including at least one client and at least one server a system comprising:

a first address translator configured to:

receive a data packet from a client, the data packet including a first destination address wherein the first destination address represents the real destination address; **(COL.3, lines 49-54 and COL.9, lines 21-26; the client is source node 10 (col.7, lines 14-15))**

change the first destination address to a second destination address, and **(COL.3, lines 50-53 and COL.9, lines 19-20; the source gateway 12 translates the packet received from the client 10 (col.7, lines 23-26). The first address translator is the source (1st) gateway 12 that includes a SNAT 64A responsible for address mapping of packets, and gateway application 62A for processing the packets so they are properly routed to their destinations (col.8, lines 59-63)**

transmit the data packet with the second destination address via the network to a second address translator; and **(COL.9, lines 24-25; Once the first address has been modified or translated to another (2nd) destination address by the 1st gateway 12, the packet is transmitted via the network (col.7, lines 25-28) to another (2nd) gateway 16. The second address translator is the destination (2nd) gateway that includes the SNAT 64B and gateway application 62A (col.7, lines 20-21).)**

a second address translator configured to:

receive the data packet with the second destination address transmitted via the network, **(COL.4, lines 46-51 and COL.10, lines 9-13)**

translate the second destination address back to the first destination address, and **(COL.3, lines 59-62 and COL.9, lines 29-30; the received packet includes the 2nd destination address is translated back to the original 1st address at the 2nd gateway 16 (col.10, lines 14-16).)**

forward the data packet to the server using the first destination address. **(COL.3, lines 44-48 and COL.10, lines 12-16; the packet is forwarded to destination node 18 (col.8, lines 51-53 and col.10, lines 9-16). The destination node 18 refers to a server (col.7, lines 35-38).)**

As per claim 33:

Gelman the second address translator further configured to:

receive a reply data packet from the server, the reply data packet including a third destination address wherein the third destination address represents the real destination address, **(COL.22, line 66 – col.23, line 9)**

change the third destination address to a fourth destination address, **(COL.18, lines 12-22)**

transmit the reply data packet via the network; and **(col.7, lines 25-28 and COL.9, lines 24-25; the packet is transmitted via the network.)**

the second address translator further configured to:

receive the reply data packet transmitted via the network, (**COL.4, lines 46-51 and COL.10, lines 9-11**)

translate the fourth destination address back to the third destination address, and (**COL.9, lines 29-30 and COL.19, lines 26-31; the received packet includes the gateway's 16 destination address is translated back to the original source gateway's 12 address (col.10, lines 14-16).)**

forward the data packet to the server using the third destination. (**COL.3, lines 44-48 and COL.10, lines 12-16; the packet is forwarded to destination node 18 (col.8, lines 51-53 and col.10, lines 9-16). The destination node 18 refers to a server (col.7, lines 35-38).)**

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed June 6, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant have cited Gelman on col.2, lines 41-42 and col.22, line 25 – col.23, line 63. These citations merely discusses the different types of messages being sent. This has no bearing on the claimed limitation because the examiner have cited mainly columns 3-4 and 7-10 as reading on the claimed invention. The types of messages or

other types of translation involved does not relate to the claimed invention because they are extra information concerning Gelman's invention.

Gelman teaches the claimed changing the first destination address to a second destination address in the first address translator (COL.3, lines 50-53 and COL.9, lines 19-20). The first address translator is the source (1st) gateway 12 that includes a SNAT 64A responsible for address mapping of packets, and gateway application 62A for processing the packets so they are properly routed to their destinations (col.8, lines 59-63). The source gateway 12 translates the packet received from the client 10 (col.7, lines 23-26). Once the first address has been modified or translated to another (2nd) destination address by the 1st gateway 12, the packet is transmitted via the network (col.7, lines 25-28) to another (2nd) gateway 16.). This reads on the claimed transmitting the data packet with the second destination address from the first address translator to a second address translator via the network (COL.9, lines 24-25). Gelman teaches receiving in the second address translator the data packet with the second destination address transmitted via the network (COL.4, lines 46-51 and COL.10, lines 9-13) where the second address translator is the destination (2nd) gateway that includes the SNAT 64B and gateway application 62A (col.7, lines 20-21). Then, the received packet includes the 2nd destination address is translated back to the original 1st address at the 2nd gateway 16 (col.10, lines 14-16). This reads on the claimed translating the second destination address back to the first destination address in the second address translator (COL.3, lines 59-62 and COL.9, lines 29-30). Finally, the destination node 18 refers to a server (col.7, lines 35-38) where the packet is forwarded to destination node

18 (col.8, lines 51-53 and col.10, lines 9-16). Therefore, Gelman teaches the forwarding the data packet from the second address translator to the server using the first destination address (COL.3, lines 44-48 and COL.10, lines 12-16).

By pointing out that Gelman teaching more in depth of his invention, does not read into applicant's broad claimed invention. There fails to claim any details of the process or the type of address involved during the first or the second translations at the first or the second address translators. The claimed destination address is broad and can be interpreted as an address of any destination whether it is the sender's or the receivers. The claimed invention merely consists of address translation of one address to another at different translators prior to the packet being sent to the receiver which in this case is a server. Thus, Gelman elaborating on his invention are extra details of his invention over what is broadly claimed.

Regarding pages 12-13 of applicant's arguments: The argument regarding "removing the address information from the packets" is merely additional processes to his invention. The process of removing the address information from the packets is an additional process after the packet was received from the source gateway to the destination. In essence, the removal process at the destination's where it does not conflict applicant's limitations. The reason for removing the address information is to associate channel identifier to the packets (col.32, lines 46-49) which is additional steps to identifying the packets that was received once the packet was at the destination gateway. The removal process does not pertain to the source gateway because the removal process occurs at the destination gateway application (col.32, lines 46-48).

The packets are first sent from the source gateway (col.3, lines 41-44) and once the packet is at the destination gateway application (col.3, lines 43-47), the packets is forwarded to the destination address based on the stored address information (col.3, lines 52-62). Gelman discloses the SNAT enables the source gateway is able to identify packets intended for different destinations (col.9, lines 16-19) where the SNAT changes the IP destination and transmits over the satellite link whereby the other end of the satellite link the destination gateway receives the packets and forwards to the destination TCP layer (col.9, lines 20-28). Gelman teaches that the received packet is translated back to the source address which reads on applicant's claimed invention (col.3, lines 52-62 and col.9, lines 28-31). What happens in addition or after the translation at the receiving end is merely additional measures for Gelman's invention that applicant lacks thereof.

Regarding pages 14-15: Again, Column 22 to 27 and tables 5-6 is being traversed without merit because this is merely extra information of what else is there of Gelman's invention and that the examiner has shown citations reading on applicant's claimed invention. Columns 22-27 and the tables shows the types of messages and what is involved in these different messages (col.22, lines 57-59 and col.24, lines 30-35). This is information for Gelman's invention in addition to what is also discussed in the various citations that read on applicant's invention.

Regarding pages 16-17: Applicant brought forth col.9, lines 24-25 that Gelman did not show the addressing information. If read further down the column from lines 16-31 and as discussed above that Gelman reads on applicant's claimed invention...the packets are first sent from the source gateway (col.3, lines 41-44) and once the packet is at the destination gateway application (col.3, lines 43-47), the packets is forwarded to the destination address based on the stored address information (col.3, lines 52-62). Gelman discloses the SNAT enables the source gateway is able to identify packets intended for different destinations (col.9, lines 16-19) where the SNAT changes the IP destination and transmits over the satellite link whereby the other end of the satellite link the destination gateway receives the packets and forwards to the destination TCP layer (col.9, lines 20-28). Gelman teaches that the received packet is translated back to the source address which reads on applicant's claimed invention (col.3, lines 52-62 and col.9, lines 28-31). What happens in addition or after the translation at the receiving end is merely additional measures for Gelman's invention that applicant lacks thereof.

The arguments on pages 19-20 repeats what is discussed above and continues to page 21 have been addressed.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LEYNNA T. HA whose telephone number is (571) 272-3851. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday (7:00 - 5:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

LHa


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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100